

A STUDY ON GEORGINA'S SELF-DENIAL IN ENID BLYTON'S

FAMOUS FIVE ON A TREASURE ISLAND

A THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of
English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities State Islamic University of
Sunan Ampel Surabaya



PERPUSTAKAAN UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA	
No. KLAS K A.2015 III BSI	No. REG : A.2015/BSI/III ASAL BUKU : TANGGAL :

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2015

Declaration

This thesis contains materials which have been accepted for the award of Sarjana Degree of English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. For the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by other persons except where due reference is made in the text of the thesis.

Surabaya, 31rd of July 2015



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FIVE ON A TREASURE ISLAND***

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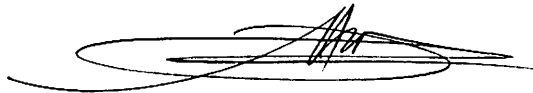


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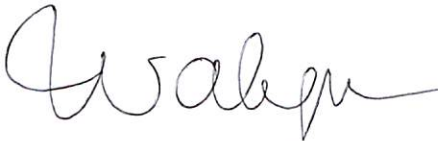
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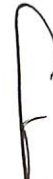
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ABSTRACT

Aris Santoso. 2015. A Study on Georgina's Self-Denial in Enid Blyton's *Famous Five On A Treasure Island*, English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Advisor: Itsna Syahadatud Dinurriyah, M.A.

This thesis attempts to analyze Enid Blyton's first series novel entitled *Famous Five On A Treasure Island*. This novel tells about little girl named Georgina who hates being a girl. This thesis concerns on analyzing Georgina's character and her self-denial. The aims of this thesis are to describe one of the main characters in the novel Georgina's characterizations and to reveal the personality of Georgina. Dealing with the focused of the study above, this study uses theory of new criticism as the basic data to guide the further analysis by using psychoanalysis theory to portray the self-denial of Georgina. Through psychoanalysis theory derived by Sigmund Freud, it explains about three models of psyche, id, ego, and superego. It is also supported by using kind defense mechanisms of ego. This thesis tries to reveal what the cause Georgina hates being a girl. Finally, new criticism theory, which is focusing on character and characterization, leads the analysis to disclose the personality and behavior of Georgina that cause self-denial of Georgina.

Keywords: Denial, personality, and character.

INTISARI

Aris Santoso. 2015. A Study on Georgina's Self-Denial in Enid Blyton's *Famous Five On A Treasure Island*, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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Skripsi ini berusaha menganalisa sebuah novel perdana dari beberapa seri yang berjudul *Famous Five on a Treasure Island* dan ditulis oleh Enid Blyton. Novel ini bercerita tentang gadis kecil bernama Georgina yang membenci menjadi gadis. Skripsi ini fokus pada analisa karakter Georgina dan penolakan terhadap kenyataan dirinya sebagai seorang gadis. Tujuan dari skripsi ini diantaranya untuk melukiskan pengkarakteran dari salah satu karakter utama yaitu Georgina dan mengungkap kepribadian dari seorang Georgina. Berhadapan dengan fokus dari kajian di atas, kajian ini menggunakan teori new criticism sebagai data dasar untuk menuntun ke analisa lebih lanjut yang menggunakan teori psikoanalisis untuk melukiskan penolakan Georgina terhadap diri sendiri. Melalui teori psikoanalisisnya Sigmund Freud, teori ini menjelaskan tentang id, ego, dan superego. teori ini juga didukung dengan menggunakan jenis mekanisme pertahanan dari ego. Skripsi ini mencoba mengungkapkan penyebab Georgina benci menjadi seorang gadis. Akhirnya, teori new criticism mengenai penokohan dan pelukisan watak membantu analisa untuk menemukan perilaku dan kepribadian dari seorang Georgina yang menyebabkan penolakan Georgina terhadap kenyataan dirinya.

Kata kunci : Penyangkalan, kepribadian dan karakter.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Every human is genius
(Albert Einstein)

CHAPTER I

Introduction

1.1. Background of study

Literature is often defined as a piece of writing that has been going on for years because they are dealing with interesting ideas timeless and universal with exceptional artistry and power. This can include poetry, stories, novels, plays, essays, memoirs, and so on (Gillespie 43). So, literature dealing with the ideas that emerged in human thought then poured into a paper and becomes such as poetry, novels, short stories, and so on, so that literature is very related with human's mind.

Actually, literature and psychology can be symbiotic in its contribution in this life because both of literature and psychology have a function in this life. They both deal with the issue of human beings as individuals and social beings both utilize the same foundation that makes the human experience as a study. Therefore, psychological approach is considered important to be used in the research of literature (qtd in Minderop 5). Gillespie states that the psychology and literature is closely related field of human inquiry. The author uses psychological insights to inform their art, literature and psychologists use literature to help their research into human behavior and even readers can do the same (Gillespie 43)

Sometimes psychology appears in several literary works including story that tells about childhood moment. Freud states psychoanalysis emphasized unconscious

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forces, biologically based drives sex and aggression, and unavoidable conflict in early childhood (Schultz and Schultz 43). Based on perception above it enables to analyze literary work by using psychology theory to conduct the research.

One of the literary works is *Famous Five On A Treasure*, released on 1942, is the first book in the famous series written by an author named **Enid Blyton** was born on 11th August 1897 at 354 Lordship Lane, a two-bedroom flat above a shop in East Dulwich, South London. Enid Blyton (<http://www.enidblytonsociety.co.uk/a-biography-of-enid-blyton.php>). The story tells about adventure of four children and one dog, one of them named Georgina. Even based on **BBC news**, Blyton spent much of her childhood withdrawn into her own world and later based the character of George in the *Famous Five* books on herself at the age of around 12.

(<http://www.bbc.co.uk/dna/place-devon/plain/A779781>). By the time of her death at the age of 71 Blyton had become one of the most popular and prolific children's authors of her time.

Famous Five On A Treasure Island, is the novel tells about five treasure hunters; they are four children and one dog. Hunting begins when sibling Julian, Dick and Anne learn that they cannot go for their usual summer holiday to Polseath, they are invited by their parents to spend the summer with their Aunt Fanny and Uncle Quentin at their home Kirrin Cottage, in the coastal village of Kirrin. They also meet their cousin Georgina, a surly, difficult girl, who tries hard to live like a boy and only answers while she was calling George as boy. Despite an uncomfortable start, the

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cousins become firm friends and George even she introduces them to her beloved dog Timothy (Timmy), who secretly lives with a fisher boy in the village. According to her mother Aunt Fanny, Georgina is a naughty girl will not answer if she is called Georgina. More than Aunt Fanny, according to Anne, Georgina was a strange girl, who does not wait to greet them and not come to dinner and not even yet! After all, she was sleeping in the room goodness knows what time he would be in.

Famous Five On A Treasure Island, is one picture of literary work which is telling about childhood story, bring the readers to remind their childhood moment.

The whole of story that written in the novel, *Famous Five On A Treasure Island* portrays how a queer character of George (Georgina) as one of girl main characters famous five that perform as boy. She is dislike being girl even she never answered when anybody has called her true name Georgina. So that it makes researcher wants

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reveal the reason that influenced an action of George or Georgina. The study is aim to describe what is the cause so that George does not want to be called Georgina like girl as usual in the novel.

The way of Enid Blyton told her novel is simple. She uses simple word that easy to be understood by the readers. She creates childhood moment fantasy with five main characters in the novel. In addition, this story is not too long even though it needs read several times to comprehend the content because this story is the first series of Blyton's novels that told about childhood moment fantasy. As we know,

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childhood moment is time of dream whereas the children are growing up with their gold mind that leads them to be as their favorite figure like super heroes and so on.

The other interesting part in the story is how the major character Georgina denies her-self as a girl and acts like a boy. She wants show that her physic as strong as boy and she does not want to be called Georgina but she wants be called George. She has secret that will not be told except to person who is very closer with her. Besides, Blyton also told how George admitted his real name Georgina in a bad situation and dangerous. It was as a sign of danger to the other cousins who were still free when she and one of her cousin were arrested by the criminals in a treasure island.

With this background of study that have mentioned, the study wants to analyze one of main characters, Georgina on the novel entitled "*Famous Five On A Treasure Island*" which is written by Enid Blyton using characterization of Holman, personality theory, and psychoanalysis of Freud concept.

1.2. Statement of Problem

Related to the background of the study, the researcher wants to focus on the character of George (Georgina). In this case, the study formulates the research question as follows

1. How is Georgina characterized in Enid Blyton's *Famous Five On A Treasure Island*?

2. How is Georgina's self-denial described in *Famous Five On A Treasure Island*?

1.3. Objective of Study

Related with statement problems above, the study will:

1. Describe Georgina's character in *Famous Five On A Treasure Island*.
2. Describe Georgina's self-denial in *Famous Five On A Treasure Island*.

1.4. Significant of Study

By reading this study is expected the reader will enrich the knowledge of human's mind that influences the personality. The study also hopes on the readers of this study will know that there are many factors can influence human's mind even though character of people cannot be changed but human's mind can be influenced by many factors.

On other hand, the reader can explore some information from this study and get more understanding about that. At last, this study can be considered as a contribution to the literary study especially for students in English Letter in State University of Islamic Studies Sunan Ampel Surabaya and who confronted with the same problem will know how to solve the problem like parents who has tomboy daughter by knowing this study.

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1.5.Scope and Limitation

To get a focused discussion, the study is more concerning in George (Georgina)'s character. It is certainly about personality that has a relation with psychology, because analyzing the factor that influence the character George (Georgina) hates being Girl. The researcher wants to analyze it from psychical side. So, the limitation of this research is to analyze the character focusing in characterization, personality, behavior, and self-denial of Georgina by the psychoanalysis, personality of psychoanalysis and defense mechanism as part of psychoanalysis theory.

1.6. Method of Study

The part will discuss how the study is conducted. It brings four main sub parts. They are research design, source data, procedure of data collection, and procedure of data analysis

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1.6.1. Research design

To answer the statement of problem number one and two, the study uses library research based. Using library research, this study analyzes literary work (novel) which the data is got from text form. By library research method, this study tries to get valid description of the statement of problem by using personality of psychoanalysis concept and defense mechanism theory. Besides, the study intends to use descriptive analytic method. Surakhmad states that descriptive method is kind of research method using a technique of

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searching, collecting, classifying, analyzing the data, interpreting them and finally drawing conclusion (147).

1.6.2. Source of data

In conducting this study, this study uses some supporting data that are got from Library and internet researches. Then the data are divided into two: primary and secondary data. The primary data is the novel *Famous Five On A Treasure Island* which is written by Enid Blyton. The study analyzes paragraph, sentences and phrases which are related with the identity and self-denial of the main character Georgina (George) in this novel. The secondary data is taken from some books and internet sources which support this research analysis that are related to this topic, this study uses several data from library, scholar website and any other sources to support the analysis.

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1.6.3. Procedure of data collection

Data is a very important aspect in all of studies because the data is very influential in the truth of study. If the collected data is invalid, the research conducted is unauthorized. Therefore, this study provides some steps in the following data collection:

1. Prepare the precise novel for the main data in this study.

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2. Underline the paragraph, sentences or phrases from the novel that deal with problem of this study by comprehending reading to get the validity of the data.
3. Selecting some references to support this study.
4. collecting the data that support the analysis such as articles and online resources by reading the books from library and downloading some materials from internet.

1.6.4. Procedure of data analysis

After collecting data, this study analyzes the data by using personality of psychoanalysis and supported by defense mechanism theory. Besides, Descriptive analytic method is needed to present this analysis. The study gives some steps to analyze the data in the following number:

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1. Gather a few paragraphs, sentences or phrases that relate to the topic in this study with intensive reading the whole story in the novel.
2. Analyze some of the data that has been collected based on the statement of problem using some theories that is gotten from supporting data.
3. Giving the best conclusion based on the result of data analysis.

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1.7. Definition of Key Terms

1.7.1 Denial : The refusal to believe information that provokes anxiety (“This cannot be happening”) is denial. Whereas repression is the motivated forgetting of information, denial is an assertion that the information is incorrect (Kalat 536).

1.7.2 Personality : Freud believed that the total personality is organized into three major systems three major system of personality are the id, the ego, and the super ego works together to create complex human behavior (Sulaiman 7).

1.7.3 Character : They are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation (Bennet and Royle

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CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

*What becomes of us? The world
will decide and the world always
decides.*

What becomes of us?

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*As you deserve, You reap what you
sow.*

(Kingdom of Heaven)

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CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Theoretical Framework

This part is center on discussing some theories which are going to be used as a guidance of conducting this study. The theories are personality of psychoanalysis, defense mechanism as a part of psychoanalysis theory, and characterization theory. This study uses the psychoanalysis as main theory including defense mechanism to analyze why does George (Georgina) hate being girl and reveal the cause of it. Meanwhile, the new criticism theory is used to reveal character of George (Georgina) in supporting other theories to find out the problem of study.

2.2. Psychoanalysis

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Psychology is scientific study of human behavior and mental process (Coon and Mitterer 12). The term psychology derives from the Greek roots psyche; it is literally the study of the mind or soul (Kalat 3). It means that psychology is study that concerns about human's behavior and explores process mental.

Human being has their own unique behavior depending on they go through a period of their life. Some people may have same aim in life but every of them have their own styles in implementing it so that it makes different with others. Personality deals with a wide range of human behavior; it embraces all aspect of

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human behavior. It is related with human's mental, emotional, social, and physical. Some aspect are invisible, such as thoughts, memories, and dreams, meanwhile others are visible, such as overt action. Personality also includes aspects that are concealed inside of human like unconscious or conscious and human awareness (Ewen 4) shortly, that all related with human behavior can be defined as personality.

However, personality as part of psychoanalysis theory it can be used to analyze human behavior even it also can be used to analyze the problem that occur in literary work. As Ryckman says that psychology is one of theory that is used by scholars in literature to explain the motive of fictional characters (27). By using psychoanalysis theory, it can help us to understand human behavior even it can bring us to understand literary work, by knowing personality as role of a character that appear in literary work.

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Freud's model portrays personality as dynamic systems directed by three mental structures, id, the ego, and the superego. According to Freud, most of the behavior the third activity involves the system.

Id, Ego, and Super Ego

The Id

The first part is id, the psychological reservoir of our instincts, and our libido, or sexual energy. The id is devoted solely to the gratification of prohibited desires of all kinds—desire for power, for sex, for amusement, for food—without regard consequences (Tyson 25). In other word id is physic energy and instinct

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that force human to fulfill basic need such as eat, sex, and avoid discomfort. *Id* oriented in unconscious side, it has no contact with reality and *id* works based on pleasure principle (Minderop 21). It means that *id* underlies human's effort to survive for getting pleasure without regard reality.

However, everyone has different *id* to each other it can be influenced by their environment or situation which difference them to their basic need (qtd in Sulaiman 9). It means that environment or situation can modify human behavior because environment and situation can influence human's need. Mubarok says that for understanding human behavior, it must be known the culture whereas that human is living (Purwoko 6). Shortly, environment and situation have potency to form human behavior. Because people around, environment, and situation can shape human behavior. As al-hadist said that human was born in inner beauty and pure, but their parents who make him or her become Jewish, Christian, or Persian (Zoroastrian religion) by (H.R. Bukhari, Muslim, Tirmidzi, Ahmad, Malik).

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The Ego

The second structure of personality is *ego*, it is the executive part of personality that directs rational behavior. It means that *ego* works logically through based on reality principle. The *ego* does not prevent *id* satisfaction. Rather, it tries to postpone, delay, or redirect it in terms of the demands of reality or it is called *reality principle* (Schultz 55). In making *id* is satisfy, the *ego* is looking for the particular ways or appropriate as its function to serve *id* by regard the reality.

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The *ego* serves two masters—the *id* and reality—and is constantly mediating and striking compromises between their conflicting demands. Also, the *ego* is never independent of the *id*. It is always responsive to the *id*'s demands and derives its power and energy from the *id* (55). While the *ego* equally serves both the *id* and *superego*, it directly will lead *ego* to serve the third master that is external world (Feist 29). It means that *ego* mediates among the *id*, the super *ego* and the external world. It has role how to be wise in making decision while satisfying the *id* and super *ego*. At that time, the *ego* is trapped in complicated situation it should serve both *id* and *superego* even though it should obey reality principle it is the cause of anxious. However, *ego* more oriented in unconscious side because *ego* is forced by big energy of human instinct so that *ego* should have the best way to solve the problem. Meanwhile the *superego* is spying on every step and punishing the *ego* with feelings of guilt, anxiety, and low self-esteem. Immediately, the *ego* reacts and uses repression or others defense mechanism to protect the *id*.

However, all the mechanism can be found in daily activity of human behavior. In modern life, people try to increase satisfaction in living therefor they need to adapt with their environment; it is only when mechanism become the dominant modes of problem solving, so it indicates that personality cannot adapt with the environment (Minderop 30). Defense mechanism occurs in the conflict between *id* and super *ego*. *Ego* defense mechanisms are often used by the *ego* when *id* behavior conflict with reality and either society's morals, norms, and taboo or the individual's expectations as result of internalization of these morals,

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norms, and their taboos (qtd in Sulaiman 13). Human will do anything to protect the worth thing for them forced by id as life instinct of human. The ego should obey to look for the way to solve the problem to serve the id and give it satisfaction. So that the ego uses the defense mechanism or any kinds of it to solve the problem that confronted by ego.

According to Freud, the ego employs the kinds of defense mechanisms to solve the problem those are repression, denial, rationalization, displacement, regression, projection, reaction formation, and sublimation (Kalat 535). Meanwhile his daughter, Anna clearly elaborates several kinds of mechanisms in the following explanation below those are:

1. Repression. Human's brain shunt consciousness represses a dangerous impulse, or painful memory to reduce anxiety. It means that it is great effort to ignore the cause of pessimist or failure by throwing it in unconscious to avoid anxiety.

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2. Denial. Believing that the problem does not exist or the unpleasant incident never happened. It does not believe any kind of unpleasant information because it is considered that it is incorrect. It means that it blocks external event whose perception threatens our ego.

3. Rationalization. Using the way to make sense and logic reason to be accepted by society. It means trying to convince other what our mistake is not wrong by using logic reason.

4. Displacement. It looks for another target to be blamed because of feeling unconscious hatred. Life can be cruel, sometime human looks for another

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person to be object for releasing his or her anger because private problem to reduce tension to protect our self-esteem.

5. Regression. Pretend become idiot or innocent to escape from responsibility of mistake that have been done.

6. Projection. dramatize mistake of other people to hide their own mistake.

7. Reaction formation. One of the ways in which a repressed impulse may become conscious is through adopting a disguise that is directly opposite its original form. This defense mechanism is called a reaction formation. It means that human have two faces in the world, they will use masker to safe their life by concealing their bad behavior or bad intention. Shortly, human will do anything in order they are safe from dangerous or avoid the pressure even though they must against what their heart said.

8. Sublimation. The transformation of sexual or aggressive energies into culturally acceptable, even admirable, behaviors is sublimation. According to Freud sublimation lets someone express an impulse without admitting its existence. It means that it tries to make bad habit can be accepted by social culture.

Furthermore, it should be known that not all those kinds of mechanism of ego above would be used in analyazing the main character in the novel. It will be chosen the most suited kind from the eight of kinds of defense mechanism of the ego. Because human will use defense mechanism depending on the cause of human's need. So that not all kinds of defense mechanism of ego will be employed in one time.

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The Superego

The superego acts as a judge or censor for the thoughts and actions of the ego. One part of the superego, called the conscience, reflects actions for which a person has been punished. When standards of the conscience are not met, it can be punished internally by guilt feelings. A second part of the superego is the ego ideal. The ego ideal reflects all behavior one's parents approved of or rewarded. The ego ideal is a source of goals and aspirations. When its standards are met, it makes feeling pride (Coon and Mitterer 399). Shortly, the super ego is control sense of right, wrong, and guilt. It leads human to the way whereas human's action can be accepted in social life. It criticizes and prohibits human drives, fantasies, feeling, and action. It means that super ego is sensor protection inside of human, it is like bell it will be ringing while person do something wrong. It will appear regret feeling inside of human after doing something wrong as punishment.

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However, it should be known that someone with a strong id and a weak superego could be expected to give into a variety of sexual and other impulses that other people would inhibit (Kalat 544). Meanwhile, a person with a weak superego will be a delinquent, criminal, or antisocial personality. In contrast, an overly strict or harsh superego may cause inhibition, rigidity, or unbearable guilt (Coon and Mitterer 399). It means that someone who has strong id and weak super ego will do anything by following impulse without regard appropriate or not. It can be categorized as bad person who has bad habit and any kind of bad character such as rude, naughty, and so on.

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After reviewing psychoanalysis theory above, the psychoanalysis as main theory to analyze one of the main characters of *Famous Five On A Treasure Island*, Georgina, especially why does she hate being a girl. The study wants to reveal the cause that leads Georgina hate being a girl by using this theory.

2.3. New Criticism

New Critics introduced to America and called “close reading,” has been a standard method of high school and college instruction in literary studies for the past several decades (Tyson 135). New criticism is one of theory that have been used by scholars for long time ago for analyzing literary work. The most important concepts of this theory are concerning the nature and importance of textual evidence (135). As Selden says that new criticism is the theory that focus and concentrate in text itself without regard historical context, biographical intellectual, and so on (19). It means that it emphasizes on the text as sole evidence which its language that is organized in literary work. As Tyson says that the way to know the author’s intention or reader’s interpretation by examining carefully the formal element of text such as characterization, setting of the time and place, point of view, plot, images, metaphor and symbols so that it can be found the theme (135). As formal elements, characters and characterizations are important tools that can be used to analyze the literary work.

Characters are the persons performed in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as possessing particular moral, intellectual and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive

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ways of saying it (Abrams 42). Characters are people in the literary work and considered as the principle material in literary work. There are four types to describe characters in literary work as the means of the author's creation of life-like people, they are; the first physical, it identifies peripheral fact such as age, sexual category, size, race and color. It related with appearance or personal description of the character, how the character is described in literary work by another character in conversation or what his or her experience in the story.

Second social, It covers all aspects that can be taken from the world of character or environment as exemplified by economic status, occupation or trade, belief (religion), affiliate family characters. Third psychological, it is expressed in the mechanisms of the mind of the character as exemplified by the response of his habits, attitudes, longing, purpose, like and dislike. It is considered as the most necessary characters level categorization because of the routine and the emotions, thoughts, attitudes and behaviors allow readers to know the characters intrically.

Fourth moral, it shows the decision of the characters, whether it is accepted by social environment or not, exposing their intentions, thus projecting what is upright or not (Dinurriyah 116).

The characters in literary work can be divided into major and minor characters depending on their role in the story. The character who has significance role he can called as major characters they usually appear frequently throughout the plot in the whole story. Apposite of major character are minor characters have less-presence or appear only marginally (Dinurriyah 114). Based on basic types, character is divided into flat and round character. As Abram states flat character

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(also called a type or "two-dimensional") is built around "a single idea or quality" and is presented without much individualizing detail, and therefore can be fairly adequately described in a single phrase or sentence. Meanwhile, a round character is complex in temperament and motivation and is represented with subtle particularity; such a character therefore is as difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in real life, and like real persons, is capable of surprising us (43). According to Nurgiyantoro, a flat character does not have a characteristic and behavior that can surprise readers. The characteristic and behavior of flat character is flat, monotonous, and only showing a certain character. Meanwhile, unlike flat character, round character is not only showing a certain character, but also they can show various characters and behavior, even it may be in a contradiction and difficult to guess (183).

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However, character is not enough to build a story, it must be clear how the author portrays the character in order to be more alive in a story, that is what is called as characterization. Characterization is a technique of the writer that is used to create, reveal, or develop the characters in a narrative (qtd Wigayanti 25). The author has some various techniques to reveal the characters of imaginary person. Baldick argue that there are two methods in characterizing the character. They are direct and indirect methods; the direct method is telling the attribution of qualities in describing character or commentary of other character. Meanwhile, indirect methods allowing the readers to infer based on character's actions, speech, or appearance throughout the story (37).

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Based on explanation above, this study applies new criticism as supporting theory to reveal character of George (Georgina) in the novel. It can be guidance to understand the character of George (Georgina). It can help this study to reveal the cause of George (Georgina) hates being girl in the story.

2.4. Review of Related Studies

This study is based on the previous analysis which has been done earlier. In the related studies, this study provides some previous that discuss similar topic. The first is "*I shall only answer if you call me George.*" *Approaching the Tomboy in Enid Blyton's The Famous Five*. This thesis is written by Theresia Raithofer student of Wien University for aspired academic degree Megastar philosophy. The study is focusing on the main character of George (Georgina). She uses Judith Butler's Sex, Gender, and Performance theory and the concept of "queer"- gender beyond the binary to approach tomboy in the character of George (Georgina). In the research, Raithofer finds that Georgina is a rather contradictory character, who claims greater freedom for herself by decisively rejecting contemporary notions of femininity, while at the same time reinforcing them through her stubborn refusal. Similarly, her efforts to meet dominant expectations of masculinity is also problematic, since it strengthens precisely these stereotypes that form the dichotomy of the gender binary and construct these one-dimensional concepts of gender.

For the second is "*it's stupid being a girl!*" *The Tomboy character in selected Children's Series*. It is the dissertation for the degree of doctor of

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philosophy, written by Cynthia Mei-Li Chew BA (Hons) in Murdoch University, 2008. This study is focusing on narratological elements such as plot, characterization and series structure, as well as their publishing context, exploring issues of authorial intent, editorial decisions and, in certain cases, the official revision of text. She finds that Georgina has tomboy character such as freckles, brown-skinned, and rejected her own name Georgina became George.

Based on two studies, there are similarities and differences that will be done in this study. This study and both of the previous study focus on main character in the novel. This research and the first study is focusing on George (Georgina) as main character in Famous five on a treasure island novel. Although it will discuss the same novel and character but there are significant differences. If the first study examines the character tomboy of Georgina by using sex, gender, and queer concept, so this study will discuss why does Georgina hate being a girl and reveal the cause of it through theory of psychoanalysis concept of Freud. While the second study is focusing on narratological elements such as plot, characterization and series structure, and so on. This study examines the representation and evolution of tomboy character in selected children's series fiction from the late-nineteenth and twentieth centuries including character Georgina in *famous five on a treasure island* novel. While this study will focus only in one novel, this study focus on the cause of Georgina hates being a girl by supporting new criticism theory in exposing characterization of Georgina through of the plot in the novel.

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CHAPTER 3

ANALYSIS

Time waits for no one,

*It flies past us and we get left
behind*

(yeh jawaani hai deewani)

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CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, firstly the study tries to analyze the depiction of self-denial through Georgina's character. By examining her character, the study tries to gain profound knowledge about the character of Georgina clearly. After having the fundamental background of Georgina (George)'s character through studying her characterization more intensely, then this study intends to reveal why Georgina hates being a girl. Inside this analysis process, the study uses psychoanalysis theory specifically Freud's concept to guide the analysis in exposing the cause that leads Georgina hates being a girl.

3.1 Character of George (Georgina) in Enid Blyton's *Famous Five on a Treasure*

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This part will explain character of George (Georgina). The main character is an important character in the story that is appeared continually so that main character dominates the story (Nurgiyantoro 176). The main character can be called major character because it has lot to say and appear throughout the play. Meanwhile, minor character have less-presence or appear only marginally (Dinurriyah 114). In *Famous Five on a treasure island*, George (Georgina) is main character considering her domination in the story start from the beginning, middle, and in the end of story. Additionally, George (Georgina) has influenced the whole plot of story because the

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story tells about everything related with George (Georgina). As Nurgiyantoro says that the main character in the story may be more than one person, although its superiority level is not the same. Their superiority are determined by dominance, mostly appearance, and influence toward the whole development in the story (177).

As like the title in the novel, the main character is not only one in this novel because this novel tells about famous five who are getting adventure in a small island. There are three others characters and one dog as main characters in the novel who support George in the whole plot; they are Julian, Dick, Anne, and Timothy as a dog. In other word, they contribute completely from the beginning up to the end of story. There are some characters who are regarded as minor characters in the novel because they have less-presence or appear only marginally such as Fanny (Georgina's mother), Quentin (Georgina's father), and Alfa (fisher boy). They support George (Georgina) and her cousins by appearing in some events when story begins.

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3.2. George (Georgina) as round character in Enid Blyton's *Famous Five on a Treasure Island*.

George (Georgina) is also seen as round character because she shows some changes in significant way throughout of the work. She has unpredictable character that cannot be guessed by reader except finishing the story. So that the story cannot be understood without presentation of the character George (Georgina). As Abram says in his book that round character is very complex because they have complex temperament and motivation to be presented in narrative work (43).

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"I do wish Georgina would come," Anne said to her aunt. "I want to see what she's like." "Well, she's a funny little girl," said her aunt. "She can be very rude and haughty-but she's kind at heart, very loyal and absolutely truthful. Once she makes friends with you, she will always be your friend- but she finds it very difficult indeed to make friends, which is a great pity."(4)

"Well, if they're going to be nasty to me I shan't take any notice of them," said George, jumping out of bed. "I didn't want any of you to come, anyway. Interfering with my life here! I'm quite happy on my own. Now I've got to put up with a silly girl who likes frocks and dolls, and two stupid boy-cousins!" Anne felt that they had made a very bad beginning. She said no more, but got dressed herself too. She put on her grey jeans and a red jersey. George put on jeans too, and a boy's jersey. Just as they were ready the boys hammered on their door (4).

The quotation above shows how Georgina possesses some changes of appearance and behavior. This evidence proves that Georgina is round character. At the beginning, her appearance and behavior are so much contrast with her last appearance described. Her contrastive appearance is also implied in the beginning of story. The author describes that Georgina is rude and impolite who does not like to her cousins coming to her life. It can be seen in the following quotation below:

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George was looking very happy as she nibbled her gingerbread biscuits. She grinned at Julian. "And to think I hated the idea of you all coming here to stay!" she said. "I was going to be such a beast to you! I was going to make you wish you were all home again! And now the only thing that makes me sad is the idea of you going away- which you will do, of course, when the holidays end. And then, after having three friends with me, enjoying adventures like this, I'll be all on my own again. I've never been lonely before- but I know I shall be now."(41)

As Abram says in his book that characters have motivation that exposed by showing grounds of character's temperament, desires, and moral nature for their speech and actions (42). In this story, Georgina is found having some motivations or

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personalities, which make her different with the other characters. Besides, the position of this study is to reveal the personality and behavior of Georgina which cause her into self-denial.

One of way to understand the personality and behavior of character in literary work is by knowing the motivation of the character. It can be disclosed by understanding characterization. As Holman says, the author has some styles to reveal the characters of imaginary persons in the literary work. The creation of these imaginary persons so that they exist for the reader as real within the limits of the fiction is called characterization (75).

The author has some various techniques to reveal the character's motivation or personality in the story. As Baldick says that there are two methods that often used by author to portray the character in literary work. Those are direct and indirect characterization. The character can be portrayed by telling directly their attribute of qualities in description or commentary of another character. Meanwhile, indirect methods allowing the readers to infer based on character's actions, speech, or appearance throughout the story (37).

In the story, George (Georgina) is depicted as tomboy girl who lives in Kirrin Cottage near coast. She is eleven years old girl and she is the only one child of her parents in family. She is a daughter of poor parents in their environment her mother has small islands as inheritance of Georgina's grandfather. Unfortunately, the island

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is not maintained well so that it does not give any financial for Georgina's family to through living. She does not welcome her cousins at the first time when her cousins arrive at her home in Kirrin Cottage. She ignores what her parents' order to stay at home and welcome her cousins.

"I hope it's all right for us!" said Julian. "I wonder what Georgina's like. Funny name, isn't it? More like a boy's than a girl's. So she's eleven- a year younger than I am- same age as you, Dick- and a year older than you, Anne. She ought to fit in with us all right (Blyton 1).

Furthermore, George is portrayed as the little girls from families who cannot afford good financial for living in coastal Kirrin. She is a lonely little girl and has no peers in her environment. Georgina is an introvert little girl who does not gain attention of both her parents as any young children in General. Her mother allows her to do anything what she wants to do even her mother calls her George to fulfill what she wants. Her mother calls her George to follow Georgina's willing to be like boy.

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She is just getting affection from her mother but her mother only obey her preferences regardless what Georgina did. While the father Georgina never noticed Georgina, he is busy with books he wrote and just being in the room, he works the whole day. He is only out when it is time to eat with the family.

"Do you call her 'George'?" asked Anne, in surprise. "I thought her name was Georgina." "So it is," said her aunt. "But George hates being a girl, and we have to call her George, as if she was a boy. The naughty girl won't answer if we call her Georgina." (3)

At the first appearance, she is seen as strange girl and introvert, she does not want to be called Georgina as usual a girl. She rather wants to be called George than

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calling her true name Georgina. She hates being a girl so that she does not want to be called Georgina and she also has physic like boy. She cuts her hair to be short curly and her face is dark-brown because of sunshine.

Then she looked across at the other bed. In it lay the figure of another child, curled up under the bed-clothes. Anne could just see the top of a curly head, and that was all. When the figure stirred a little, Anne spoke. "I say! Are you Georgina?" The child in the opposite bed sat up and looked across at Anne. She had very short curly hair, almost as short as a boy's. Her face was burnt a dark-brown with the sun, and her very blue eyes looked as bright as forget-me-nots in her face. But her mouth was rather sulky, and she had a frown like her father's. "No," she said. "I'm not Georgina." "Oh!" said Anne, in surprise. "Then who are you?" "I'm George," said the girl. "I shall only answer if you call me George. I hate being a girl. I won't be. I don't like doing the things that girls do. I like doing the things that boys do. I can climb better than any boy, and swim faster too. I can sail a boat as well as any fisher-boy on this coast. You're to call me George. Then I'll speak to you. But I shan't if you don't (pg 4).

The author describes Georgina as little girl who has negative thinking. Then,

George (Georgina) is seen as naughty girl who is rude and not easy to make friend

with another children even though they are her cousins who never met before. She

has negative thinking to another people but she will be loyal if she has made friend

with someone and she also has kind heart and she always tells the truth. Actually,

George does not want her cousins comes to her life, she feels that her cousin will

interfere her life. She is very happy with her own so that she does something

annoying to her cousin at the first time she meets them. The author describes that

George is very happy with her loneliness without people who will interfere her.

"Well, if they're going to be nasty to me I shan't take any notice of them," said George, jumping out of bed. "I didn't want any of you to come, anyway."

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Interfering with my life here! I'm quite happy on my own. Now I've got to put up with a silly girl who likes frocks and dolls, and two stupid boy-cousins!" Anne felt that they had made a very bad beginning. She said no more, but got dressed herself too. She put on her grey jeans and a red jersey. George put on jeans too, and a boy's jersey. Just as they were ready the boys hammered on their door (4).

The author portrays Georgina as rude girl, at the morning exactly at the breakfast time. George is buttering a piece of toast by scowling at her cousins. Then, her mother warns her to not to be like that, her mother hopes that George has already make friend and invites her cousins to show a few manner of the beach. Otherwise, Georgina refuses what her mother said, she wants to go fishing but her father told her to invite her cousin walks on the beach and go to a small island named Kirrin island and see the wreck which sank in the bottom of sea beside of the island. There is no love between George and her father makes long distance between father and his

daughter. So George always obeys what her father said because she is afraid to her father. She companies her cousins to show view manner of Kirrin bay coast.

"I'm going fishing," said George. Her father looked up at once. "You are not," he said. "You are going to show a few good manners for a change, and take your cousins to the bay. Do you hear me?" "Yes," said George, with a scowl exactly like her father's. "Oh, we can go to the bay by ourselves all right, if George is going fishing," said Anne, at once, thinking that it would be nice not to have George if she was in a bad temper. "George will do exactly as she's told," said her father. "If she doesn't, I shall deal with her." (5)

The quote shows clearly that there is no good communication between George and her father. Her father is very busy so that he cannot give more attention to George. It is seen that George never got love from her father so that it makes George become naughty, rude, and antisocial. In this time, George's ego employs projection

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as kind of defense mechanism she has to follow what her father says even though she hates doing it. Actually, she has to do that because she is afraid to her father.

At this section the author begins to describe how the alteration of Georgina's behavior. On the way showing the Kirrin bay coast, George feels like to her cousins when she heard her cousin Julian says that he and his brother likes George's mother aunt Fanny so that she would like to share her own by telling story about the wreck ship and island kirrin that it is a relic of her mother's family. She tells her cousins that no one may go there without any permission from her. She tells all about kirrin island that would be hers next time. Her mother tells George that the island will be hers when she is growing up next day. George claimed that the island is her own private no one can go there without any permission of her. She is motivated to keep the

island as inheritance of her great grandfather.

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They all sat down in a sandy corner of the beach. George looked across at the little island in the bay. "It's like this," she said. "Years ago my mother's people owned nearly all the land around here. Then they got poor, and had to sell most of it. But they could never sell that little island, because nobody thought it worth anything, especially as the castle has been ruined for years." "Fancy nobody wanting to buy a dear little island like that!" said Dick. "I'd buy it at once if I had the money." "All that's left of what Mother's family owned is our own house, Kirrin Cottage, and a farm a little way off-and Kirrin Island," said George. "Mother says when I'm grown-up it will be mine. She says she doesn't want it now, either, so she's sort of given it to me. It belongs to me. It's my own private island, and I don't let anyone go there unless they get my permission." The three children stared at her. (6)

Furthermore, the author describes the reason why Georgina wants to be like boy. There is sign that Georgina starts to trust to her cousins by telling secret story

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about her beloved friends Timothy. She tells about timothy, it is the dog that strictly concealed by George from her parents. She tells that she loves Timothy very much, something that can hurt her is not great punishment that she got from her father.

Meanwhile, the worst thing when she heard that she could not keep her beloved friend Timothy. It hurts George deeply it is unbelievable that it happens in Georgina. She must be separated with her beloved friend, Timothy, so that it can be motivation for Georgina to be like boy. She must be strong to conceal her tragic events and looks for solution for her problem. She has cried for days until she intended to do not cry anymore and she wants to be like boy.

"Well, it doesn't matter what punishment I got," she said, "but the worst part of all was when Father said I couldn't keep Timothy any more, and Mother backed Father up and said Tim must go. I cried for days- and I never do cry, you know, because boys don't and I like to be like a boy."

George is portrayed that she love her beloved friend very much. She will do

anything as long as she can stay with timothy even she willingly waste her pocked money to pay the fisher boy to care timothy until growing up. So that she can meet and play together with timothy without feeling worry that it will be known by her parents. Timothy is a little puppy when growing up George's father, Quentin, told George to throw it because Quentin did not like its barked because it disturbs his job. Meanwhile, George still kept it and strictly concealed from both parents by having timothy live with the fisher boy and she paid the fisher boy by using her pocket money to take care timothy.

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"I went to Alf, a fisher-boy I know," said George, "and I asked him if he'd keep Tim for me, if I paid him all the pocket-money I get. He said he would, and so he does. That's why I never have any money to spend- it all has to go on Tim. He seems to eat an awful lot- don't you, Tim?"(7)

In this section, the author clearly portrays George is selfish and egoist child.

George (Georgina) as children's beach she has physic like boy. She has skill like boy such as climbing the tree, diving, swimming faster like boy, sailing a boat, and fishing. Actually, she will do everything if she likes and never do anything because she have to even she will not permit the Queen of England to come in her island if she does not like.

They all had a bathe that morning, and the boys found that George was a much better swimmer than they were. She was very strong and very fast, and she could swim under water, too, holding her breath for ages. "You're jolly good," said Julian, admiringly (pg 8).

"I'm not doing it because I've got to," she said. "I'm doing it because I want to. I wouldn't have taken anyone to see my wreck, not even the Queen of England, if I didn't like them."

Furthermore, George does something violent to her cousin, Anne, when she feels that the secret will be uncovered by kicking Anne's leg who inadvertently says things about the secret friend timothy. She leaves the table without regarding anyone after she kicks Anne's leg. She lies down under big tree in the garden without guilty.

"Oh yes!" said Anne, eagerly, anxious to stick up for her strange cousin. "We do like George, and we like Ti..." She was just about to say that they liked Timothy too, when she got such a kick on her ankle that she cried out in pain and the tears came into her eyes. George glared at her. "George? Why did you kick Anne like that when she was saying nice things about you?" cried her mother. "Leave the table at once. I won't have such behavior." George left the table without a word. She went out into the garden. She had just taken a piece of bread and cut herself some cheese. It was all left on her plate. The other

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three stared at it in distress. Anne was upset. How could she have been so silly as to forget she mustn't mention Tim? (8)

After the accident, Anne comes to the garden under big tree whereas Georgina lay down. Anne tries to apologize about her slipper tongue that would mention Timothy without intention. Anne is afraid that Georgina will not invite her sibling to visit the island because her mistake if she does not apologize to George. Actually, George forgives Anne and she gives surprise by hugging Anne immediately. Georgina says that she will not only invite Julian and Dick but also Anne include of them. Although, she is egoist but she still has feeling love to her cousins so that she wants to invite her cousin to see her wreck.

"Of course," said Anne. "But I don't want to make them miss a treat, even if I have to." Then George did a surprising thing for her. She gave Anne a hug! Then she immediately looked most ashamed of herself, for she felt sure that no boy would have done that! And she always tried to act like a boy (9).

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Then, Georgina intends to show the wreck which sank in the bottom sea beside of Kirrin island. Before going to see the wreck, she has to pick Timothy up and take the boat to go to the place where the wreck sank. She wants Timothy to join with them because she loves Timothy very much. At that time, George feels happy because she can play with Timothy and her cousins but her cousins hope that George will take them to visit her island.

The author describes how Georgina's behavior is shaped by her environment and people around her. George is very glad if she is called master by Fisher Boy when she comes to pick up Timothy and take the ship for sailing. Georgina knows

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everything about sea even she knows when storm will be coming. She knows how to solve the problem while she confronts with the big storm and wave on the sea. It is seen that the environment and situation can form Georgina's behavior.

They set off at last, the food in two kit-bags. The first thing they did was to fetch Tim. He was tied up in the fisher-boy's back yard. The boy himself was there, and grinned at George. "Morning, Master George," he said. It seemed so queer to the other children to hear Georgina called 'Master George'! 'Tim's been barking his head off for you. I guess he knew you were coming for him today.' "Of course he did," said George, untying him. He at once went completely mad, and tore round and round the children, his tail down and his ears flat (12).

Furthermore, the author describes Georgina as brave girl when she faces the criminal in the kirrin island. When the trouble is coming as bad men come to the island hoping to steal the gold. They capture George, Julian, and timothy and locking them in the dungeons. The two criminal intends on stealing the gold that resides in the castle. At the time faced with two criminals George boldly says that wreck ship and the small kirrin bay island are the inheritance of his grandfather including whatever inside so that it belongs George (Georgina). The two criminals just laughed and replied that the island has been purchased including whatever inside and they catch George, timothy, and Julian, by holding revolver on the hand. It shows that Georgina is brave girl. As a little girl, she bravely faces to tell that she is the owner of the island to the criminal who hold revolver on his hand.

"This gold is mine," said George, in a fury. "The island and the castle belong to my mother- and so does anything found here. This gold was brought here and stored by my great-great-great-grandfather before his ship got wrecked. It's not yours, and never will be (32).

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Then, the author portrays the loyalty of Georgina to her beloved friend timothy and her cousins. George wrote a letter to Dick and Anne but in this letter, George attach Georgina name that she hated as a warning sign of the dangers against dick and Anne. George (Georgina) looks for solution to solve the problem that confronted. She is forced to admit the true name (Georgina) that is hated to safe her beloved friend timothy and her cousins.

George wrote what the man had said. Then she signed her name. But instead of writing 'George' she put 'Georgina.' She knew that the others would feel certain she would never sign herself that- and she hoped it would warn them that something queer was up. The man took the note and fastened it to Tim's collar. The dog growled all the time, but George kept telling him not to bite (33).

The author describes that Georgina is genius she has trick to delay the criminal to capture them or escape from the island. After they are free from the criminals, they have plan to make trap for the criminal to keep them in the island.

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However, Georgina and her cousins realize that the trap they have made, it will not be able to resist for long time. George tells Julian and others immediately go to their ship for a rushed blur. Meanwhile, George has trick, she tries to damage the ships of criminals so that they could not go away from the kirrin island.

She had chopped wildly with her axe at all the machinery she could see, and now the boat could not possibly be started! It was damaged beyond any repair the men could make with the few tools they had. "You wicked girl!" yelled Jake, shaking his fist at George. "Wait till I get you! (38)

However, George is not type of little girl who is easily to trust to another people. She has negative thinking to another people who is never met before. When

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they return to escape from Kirrin island, on the way of the trip they cross paths with a man who was fishing at the top of his boat. People that try to say hello to George and his cousin by asking hello do you guys from the island of Kirrin. Georgina told to all her cousins did not answer the question. George thinks if they answer the man who was fishing, he will go to the Kirrin island to know what is going on. He will meet with the criminals and will help the criminals to take away the gold as much as volume of his ship. George still does not have trust feeling to another people who is never known by her before but she will become good friend after she is convinced.

Their boat had to pass fairly near to the big fishing-boat. A man hailed them as they came by. "Ahoy there! Have you come from Kirrin Island?" "Don't answer," said George. "Don't say a word." So no one said anything at all, but looked the other way as if they hadn't heard. "AHOY THERE!" yelled the man, angrily. "Are you deaf? Have you come from the island?" (38)

Based on the explanation about the characterization of Georgina above, it digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id discloses how Georgina's personality and behavior are. This study of main character's characterization, can lead to disclose Georgina's personality and behavior. It shows the alteration of Georgina's behavior and her motivation throughout the story.

Georgina is little girl who gets less-attention of her parent and feels loneliness. In the beginning of story, she against her parent's order to welcome her cousins to show her dislike unhappy. She is not type of little girl who easily trust to another person. She has negative thinking to another person because she feels mostly people does not like her. So that she will do something annoying to new person, she meets.

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She is rude, naughty, and impolite because she wants to conceal her loneliness and sadness from another people.

Meanwhile, when the story comes near its ending, it is detected that Georgina is such kind of little girl who has good manner, truthful, brave, and loyal. It is proved when she did something that she hates to save her beloved friend timothy and her cousins. It also discloses that Georgina is not type of little girl who easily trust to another person because she has negative thinking. It is proved when she says to her cousins to not answer the fisher man who greets by yelling hello on the way they cross path with him. Therefore, Georgina is not easy to make friend with other person. It can increase her loneliness.

3.3. The cause that makes Georgina hates being a girl

Based on the discussion of Georgina's characterization above, it disclosed that

she denies her-self as a girl. Even she experience such as kinds of changes of attitudes, of purpose, and of behavior. It is seen that Georgina's behaviors are formed by environment, situation, and people around her. As Tyson says the family is very important in psychoanalytic theory because people are each a product of the role people are given in the family-complex (13). It means that family has role to form human behavior. This condition strengthens Georgina's denial on her fate as a girl. It also disclosed how Georgina's improper personalities and behaviors only increase her loneliness and self-denial. Freud estimate of human capacities is on the whole

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conservative and pessimistic: human is dominated by a desire for gratification and an aversion to anything which might frustrate it (Eagleton 139).

Tyson explains that the notion human beings are motivated, even driven, by desires, fears, needs, and conflicts, of which they are unaware, that is unconscious, was one of Sigmund Freud's radical insights, and it still governs classical psychoanalysis today (12). In the following analysis, this study will discuss about self-denial of Georgina in both sides of mental and physic based on the analysis of Georgina's character that has disclosed her behavior and personality in order to know the cause why does she hate being a girl by using three model of psyche, id, ego, and superego based on Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis concept theory.

From the study of Georgina's characterization that indirectly disclosed her feeling, thought, and attitude. It can be found that one of the causes of why does

Georgina hate being a girl, are because she cannot accept unpleasant information and her desires always manipulate her in which they later drive her to have improper personalities and behaviors such as selfish, anger, egoist, naughty, rude, or negative thinking which only increase her self-denial and loneliness. The author portrays that she is so burned with desires to please, to be rude, to be selfish, naughty, and strange. She does something annoying because she wants to keep her own private island and her secret that make her happy. This condition shows Georgina's id because the function of id is related to the pleasure principle which always attempts to find the

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pleasures and hinder the unpleasant things (Minderop 21). In the following analysis, Georgina's id remains unchanged because she is settled by her desire constantly.

In the beginning story, the author portrays Georgina as rude girl. She does not like anyone comes to her life. She feels if there are some come to her life they will interfere her happiness. She feels better enjoys her own island and wreck ship with her secret friend Timothy. Therefore, she has negative thinking to another person and she likes doing something annoying to the new person who is never met before. She thinks that all people do not like her. Then, it underlies her behavior to be improper. She becomes so selfish, rude, egoist and naughty in order to satisfy her desires. All her attitudes portrayed above shows that her life is not happy and she always feels loneliness and negative thinking which is not physically, but mentally because she cannot accept unpleasant information that she has no friend in her environment. Then she must be separate with her only one beloved friend Timothy the dog she found since it was little.

"Well, if they're going to be nasty to me I shan't take any notice of them," said George, jumping out of bed. "I didn't want any of you to come, anyway. Interfering with my life here! I'm quite happy on my own. Now I've got to put up with a silly girl who likes frocks and dolls, and two stupid boy cousins!"(4)

Based on explanation and the quotation above, it shows that id of George is very dominant than superego. As Freud's own slogans: 'Where *id* was, there shall *ego* be' (Eagleton 139). While at this condition the ego of Georgina equally serves both the id and superego, it directly will lead ego to serve the third master that is external world (Feist 29). It means that ego mediates among the id, the super ego and the

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external world. It has role how to be wise in making decision while satisfying the id and super ego. At that time, the ego is trapped in complicated situation it should serve both id and superego even though it should obey reality principle it is the cause of anxious. The fact that she must obey what her father said to throw the Timothy. In other hand, timothy is main source of her gratification because she loves Timothy very much. So it makes Georgina anxious facing the problem.

It is seen that the id of Georgina is more dominant than the super ego. She preferred to do something that could make her happy regardless of one surroundings and the risks she took. Her id underlies her effort to get gratification. And her ego should look for the way to serve the id so that the ego employs some defense of mechanisms. In this way, the ego employs any kinds of defense mechanism to serve id for getting pleasure and reduce anxiety. The defense mechanism that occurs on

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character Georgina, it can be seen in the following explanation that is supported by quotation below:

- A. Human's brain shunt consciousness represses a dangerous impulse, or painful memory to reduce anxiety. It means that it is great effort to ignore the cause of pessimist or failure by throwing it in unconscious to avoid anxiety. In repression, painful thoughts that come from reality are released from one's consciousness. This action make painful thoughts and reality become decrease into the lower state of one's consciousness. In relation with the novel, the reason of Georgina's repression is because of the painful reality of her

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loneliness. As a result, she develops an ignorant attitude to people around her to hinder her loneliness and sadness.

In the novel, it can be seen, how the painful reality of Georgina is constructed through the poor condition of Georgina. Georgina describes her problem at home as follows:

"Did you get spanked?" said Anne. "I wouldn't like to be rude to your father. He looks fierce." George looked out over the bay. Her face had gone sulky again. "Well, it doesn't matter what punishment I got," she said, "but the worst part of all was when Father said I couldn't keep Timothy any more, and Mother backed Father up and said Tim must go. I cried for days- and I never do cry, you know, because boys don't and I like to be like a boy." (7)

Based on quotation above, it can be seen that the cause of ordeal is her father who orders to throw timothy. It makes her worried so that she comes into decision to have timothy leaves with Alfa fisher boy. Because she cannot

keep timothy her own self, Georgina should passes through a hardship life where she should willing her pocket money to pay Alfa to take care Timothy.

She asks Alfa to take care Timothy until growing up without anyone knows about it. She comes in this decision because her id is more dominant in which her id always seeks for a pleasure and avoids unpleasant things. The only one that can make her happy is can stay with Timothy.

- B. Her defense of ego emerges when she realizes that she cannot keep her beloved friend timothy. She cannot accept the unpleasant information from her father that she must be separated with her beloved friend timothy. It underlies her effort to be strong like boy to hinder her sadness. She tries to

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conceal her sadness by behaving like boy. She is encouraged to be like boy because she thinks that boy is strong and never cries. It is supported by the environment, as child that lives on coast she must be strong like boy. She must know swim, dive, sail, and everything that related with the sea as well as boy. Even she feels glad when she is called master by Alfa, the fisher boy who takes care timothy and her ship. Moreover, she is motivated to keep the island that is considered as inheritance of her great grandfather of her mom so that she wants to be like her great grandfather.

"Well, it doesn't matter what punishment I got," she said, "but the worst part of all was when Father said I couldn't keep Timothy any more, and Mother backed Father up and said Tim must go. I cried for days- and I never do cry, you know, because boys don't and I like to be like a boy." (7)

Besides, Georgina herself is too influenced by her desire which always drives to wrong path and at last only increase her self-denial. She cannot accept the fact that she must be separated with the only one her beloved friend Timothy so that Georgina denies her fate as a girl to avoid anxiety. She wants to be like boy even though she knows that she is a girl and her true name is Georgina but she ignores if she is called by her true name Georgina. She denies her fate as a girl because she is encouraged to be like boy after getting unpleasant information. The evidence of her denial is stated in the following quotation below:

"I'm George," said the girl. "I shall only answer if you call me George. I hate being a girl. I won't be. I don't like doing the things that girls do. I like doing the things that boys do. I can climb better than any boy, and swim faster too. I

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can sail a boat as well as any fisher-boy on this coast. You're to call me George. Then I'll speak to you. But I shan't if you don't." (4)

Based on explanation above, she denies her fate as a girl by telling that she can do anything like boy such as swim, dive, sail, climb, and everything that cannot be done by a girl. She declares that she is boy by using name George and she will not answer if she is called Georgina. Based on the evidence above, it shows that denial occur on Georgina. She refuses to believe information that provokes anxiety by telling and behaving like boy. She thinks that a girl is like baby just plays with dolls.

- C. Her defense of ego comes into surface again when she feels worried if her cousins will tell about the secret of Timothy and her parents will know her secret. Therefore, she kicks Anne's leg and decides to leave the table when it

is still dark to hinder her anxiety which can make her impolite. From all the evidence, it is seen that her ego works based on reality principle, although her id is more dominant and influence her decision toward her behavior.

"Oh yes!" said Anne, eagerly, anxious to stick up for her strange cousin. "We do like George, and we like Ti..." She was just about to say that they liked Timothy too, when she got such a kick on her ankle that she cried out in pain and the tears came into her eyes. George glared at her. "George? Why did you kick Anne like that when she was saying nice things about you?" cried her mother. "Leave the table at once. I won't have such behavior." George left the table without a word. She went out into the garden. She had just taken a piece of bread and cut herself some cheese? (8)

Based on explanation above, it is shown conflict between id and superego occur on George. Ego of George which works based on reality principle, it employs defense mechanism because it should serve the id

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because ego more oriented to id which has great power as main source of energy. The ego employs regression of defense mechanism she is being foolish like innocence girl. It is shown when Georgina leaves the table after kicking Anne's leg and reprimanded by her mother.

- D. Her defense mechanism of ego occurs more, when her loyalty of her beloved friend timothy and her cousins is examined. At that time, the ego of Georgina employs reaction formation to solve the problem that confronted. The condition emphasizes Georgina to do something that she hates to do. Georgina should admits her true name "Georgina" that is hated to safe her beloved friend Timothy and her cousins from dangerous. The condition is portrayed in the following quotation below:

Now then- here is a pencil. Write a note to Dick and Anne, whoever they are, and send your dog up with it. Come on." "I won't," said George, her face furious. "I won't. You can't make me do a thing like that. I won't get poor Dick and Anne down here to be made prisoners. And I won't let you have my gold, just when I've discovered it." "We shall shoot your dog if you don't do as you're told," said the first man, suddenly. George's heart sank down and she felt cold and terrified. "No, no," she said, in a low, desperate voice. "Well, write the note then," said the man, offering her a pencil and paper. "Go on. I'll tell you what to say." "I can't!" sobbed George. "I don't want to get Dick and Anne down here to be made prisoners." "All right- I'll shoot the dog then," said the man, in a cold voice and he levelled his revolver at poor Tim. George threw her arms round her dog and gave a scream. "No, no! I'll write the note. Don't shoot Tim, don't shoot him!" The girl took the paper and pencil in a shaking hand and looked at the man. "Write this," he ordered. " "Dear Dick and Anne. (33).

Human have two faces in the world, they will use masker to safe their life by concealing their bad behavior or bad intention. Shortly, human will do

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anything in order they are safe from dangerous or avoid the pressure even though they must against what their heart said (Kalat 535). Based on explanation above, it is seen that reaction formation occurs on Georgina when she must safe her beloved friend and her cousins from criminals.

Based on explanation above, there are some of defense mechanisms do not occur on character Georgina such as sublimation, displacement, rationalization, and projection. Sublimation does not occur on Georgina because she does not have bad habit such as pornography. Georgina is not mature enough so that it cannot be found on character of Georgina bad habit that cannot be accepted by social culture in her environment. Commonly, Georgina is a child that is considered she will be change by the time throughout her life. As the author portrays character of Georgina that she is a little girl who always tells the truth. She will keep her secret until she trust to person to tell about her secret. Therefore, defense mechanism such as sublimation, displacement, rationalization, and projection are not found on character of Georgina in this novel.

However, superego is part of personality, the superego acts as a judge or censor for the thoughts and actions of the ego (Coon and Mitterer 399). The superego is control sense of right, wrong, and guilt. It leads human to the way whereas human's action can be accepted in social life. In the following quotation, it is provided an evidence of her guilty:

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"Of course," said Anne. "But I don't want to make them miss a treat, even if I have to." Then George did a surprising thing for her. She gave Anne a hug! Then she immediately looked most ashamed of herself, for she felt sure that no boy would have done that! And she always tried to act like a boy (9).

Then the superego gives punishment to her by giving feel guilty so that she feels regret. Georgina forgives Anne's mistake by surprising Anne with hug and also inviting Anne and others cousin to see the wreck ship which sunk in the bottom sea beside of Kirrin island.

However, it should be known that someone with a strong id and a weak superego could be expected to give into a variety of sexual and other impulses that other people would inhibit (Kalat 544). Meanwhile, a person with a weak superego will be a delinquent, criminal, or antisocial personality. In contrast, an overly strict or harsh superego may cause inhibition, rigidity, or unbearable guilt (Coon and Mitterer 399). It means that someone who has strong id and weak super ego will do anything by following impulse without regard appropriate or not. It can be categorized as bad person who has bad habit and any kind of bad character such as rude, naughty, and so on.

Georgina has escape for both of her mental and physical anxiety of loneliness. It is disclosed when Georgina uses defense mechanism that is denial (avoidance), reaction formation, and regression in order to relieve her from mental anxiety of loneliness. Georgina wants to be like boy because she wants to conceal her loneliness and sadness. So that she denies her fate as a girl (self-denial) in Islam is also got an attention. One verse in the al- hadist says:

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From Ibnu Abbas rhodiyallahuanhu, he says that Prophet Muhammad SAW curses men who bear a resemblance to women and opposite of it, women who bear a resemblance to men by (H. R. Bukhori) (Jawahirul Bukhori 456).

The verse tells that men are not allowed to imitate women's style and also opposite of it. The women are not allowed to imitate men's style. Meanwhile, Georgina is motivated to be like boy because she wants to conceal her loneliness and sadness. In the end, she is not egoist, she wants share her own to her cousins. She also feels happy having good cousins and she will not be separated with her cousins although she still tomboy.

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CHAPTER 4
CONCLUSION

*This is my thesis,
Who would I be if I did not try to
make it better?*

(kingdom of heaven)

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

After analyzing character of Georgina in chapter three, it is found that Georgina experiences such loneliness, which is not only mental loneliness, but also physical loneliness. At first time, Georgina does not welcome her cousins because of her negative thinking to other person. She thinks that her cousins will interfere her life. She is motivated by her desires so that it makes her more loneliness and forces her to have some improper personalities and behaviors. It only increases her loneliness and behaves illogically. Her improper personalities and behaviors are selfish, egoist, rude, naughty, impolite, and negative thinking. Besides, she also has good manner such as truthful and loyalty to her beloved friends when she has made friend with someone.

Georgina is little girl who cannot accept unpleasant information that she must be separated with her beloved friend. She is burned with desires to get pleasure and motivated to be like boy to hinder her sadness. Therefore, she always has negative thinking to other people who never met before which only cause her into loneliness. Through Sigmund Freud's id, ego, and superego, it is found that the cause of her loneliness is more understandable. Firstly, her id is marked when Georgina is controlled by her desires and her improper behaviors, which only seek for pleasure

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such as to keep stay with her beloved Timothy and enjoy her own island without interfering of another people. Her ego and some kinds of defense mechanism, on the other hand, are appeared when Georgina decides to be like boy. The defense mechanism that occurs on character Georgina because she is burned by her desire to seek pleasure such as she wants to keep staying with Timothy.

The first, the study finds that repression occurs on Georgina when She hears that she cannot keep her beloved friend Timothy. She looks for the way to face ordeal of her life she tries to keep stay with Timothy by leaving Timothy with the fisher boy Alfa. She has to pay Alfa her neighbor, by using her pocket money for the cost to take care timothy. Second is denial, it occurs when she decides to be like boy to hinder her loneliness and sadness. She denies her fate as little girl and hates being a girl. Even she ignores when she is called Georgina her true name. Third is regression. digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id she is being innocent to keep her secret after she kicks Anne's leg and reprimanded by her mother she leaves the without guilty on table food. Fourth is reaction formation, this appeared when the loyalty of Georgina is examined. She does something that she hates to safe her beloved friend and cousins. She admits her true name Georgina even though it against her heart to safe her beloved friend and cousins from dangerous.

Finally, some alteration on Georgina is happen, Georgina tries to trust other person after she meets her cousins who always share something with Georgina in throughout holy day in Georgina's home. Her cousins convince her that not all people

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does not like her and interfere her life. In the end of story, she wants share her own to her cousins such as her island including inside of it.

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